

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital

SUNDAY, OCT. 15 .- Lincoln Post, 3, G.A.R., commemorated the death of 21 of its memdecorated for the occasion, and a large number of people attended the exercises. Capt. Morris Leavy died. He served through the war as Captain of Co. L. 1st N. Y. Cav., and was wounded at the battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., in April, 1864. He bad been paralyzed in the lower part of his body since the war. He received a pension of \$100 monthly under special act of Congress.

MONDAY, Oct. 16 .- The fourth annual Convention of the Young Peoples' Christian Union of the Universalist Church went into session this morning at the Church of tional exercises led by Mr. Perry D. Gath, of Zanesville, O., President of the Ohio State Union. The address of welcome was delivered in an able and eloquent manner by Mr. Arnold S. Yantis, of this city, and was responded to

TUESDAY, OCT. 17 .- The Treasury Department purchased 142,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of \$0.7340 an ounce. The total purchases thus far this month are 808,000 ounces, and the offers 2,100,000.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8 .- The announcement is made to-day of the engagement of Senator Faulkner, of W. Va., and Miss Virginia Fairfax Whiting, daughter of Col. H. Clay Whiting, a prominent banker of Hampton. The wedding will take place early in the coming year. The prominence and wealth of her family have brought Miss Whiting into notice in her native State, and her beauty, amiability, and accomplishments have been commented on not only in the Southern but also in the Northern States. She has been a frequent visitor to the home of Senator Faulkner's brother in Martinsburg, and it is there the Senator first met her. -- The three days' session at the Church of Our Father this morning, following directly upon the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, which held the church the first two days of the week. There were delegates from all sections of the country present at this annual gathering of the Universalist body, and the cozy little church held a couple hundred men and women when, at 10 o'clock, President Metcalf called the

THURSDAY, OCT. 19 .- It was stated to-day that the mandamus of Judge Long, of Michigan, immediately after his return from the Northwest.- Representative Burrows, of Michi-Iowa, where he will make a number of those States.

FRIDAY, Oct. 20 .- The last session of the Universalists' General Convention was held this morning. The morning hour was devoted to wish that all the statesmen were Harrises. hearing reports from committees and the election of officers of the Convention, which resulted as follows: Pres., Hon. H. B. Metcalf; V.-P., Hon, C. H. Russell; Sec., Dr. G. falo, N. Y., was chosen to preach the occasional sermon upon that occasion .- - A gathering of Third Corps survivors was held to make arrangements for the annual meeting was among the early arrivals and presided. A full discussion of the proposed arrangements took place, participated in by Gen. Sickles, Corp'l Tanner, Maj. A. H. G. Richardson, and others, resulting in a determination to raise a fund to give proper hospitality to the visiting comrades when they arrive here on the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg, in which the Third Corps received its baptism of fire.

SATUEDAY, Oct. 21.-A circular was passed about for signatures among the clerks of the Record and Pension Office, who are now in the Union Building on G street, over the Postoffice, and who are all survivors of the public press of this city some time since that these cierks were opposed to returning to duty in the old Theater building, on Teuth street northwest, occupied by them prior to the accident of June 9, 1893, therefore, in order to exist in consequence of said publication, the undersigned clerks of said office desire to express our feelings in this matter, and respectfully represent that they are perfectly willing to return to said building when its repairs are completed and the building is pro nounced safe by proper authority. It is said that many of the clerks are very far from to the paper.

## CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

The five children besides baby Esther Cleve-Departments in Washington, ending, as she | silver. began, her days under the Government's roof-



SENATOR MORGAN. with American instincts, Senator McPherson

believes in freedom of speech, and therefore chooses to say "re-i-terate" with length and accent on the "i." Truly the Senate is becoming a very democratic body. . . The Secretary of the Interior at this writing

is looking about for a worthy man upon whom to bestow the office of Superintendent of the Indian schools. The Secretary has expressed himself as auxious to avoid politics entering into the selection, and wants, above all, a man who is prominent as an educator and an organ-

Mr. Pendleton, in the morning hour, called up the claim, in order to have the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon it. A quorum failed to appear, however, and the matter was dropped. Forty years has old man bers, whose demise occurred since July 10, McGarrahan been trying to get that claim 1892. The hall of the Post, corner of Seventh | through, and once he did so, but President and L streets northwest, was appropriately Harrison did not approve of it, and it is now again being pushed.

An office-seeker applied to Josiah Quincy, when Assistant Secretary of State, for a place in the State Department. "What did you tell Mr. Quincy?" asked a Senator to whom the office-seeker, discouraged by his lack of suc-He was a member of Lincoln Post, 3, G.A.R. | cess, applied for assistance. "I told him God only knew what I had done for the party at the last election," replied the would-be Consul. "You did, eh?" said the Senator; "well, you Our Father, corner of Thirteenth and L Sts. | might as well go back home. Any man who northwest. The meeting opened with devo- | tells Josiah Quincy that God knows more than he does will get no position in the State De-

Senator Harris is a positive boon to the offiin a like manner by Mr. J. Thomas Moore, of | cial reporters. His slow enunciation and dis-Philadelphia. The Convention will close to- | tinct utterance give him first rank easily in



their estimation. He is particularly beneficent to them when he rises to make a point of order, Commissioner Lochren will file his answer to for then his tongue takes on an even firmer tone, and his caustic words come forth like thunder-claps in Summer time. He has a gan, left for a short trip through Ohio and | curious habit of pointing his long forefinger at the Chair when he "rises to a question of par- are not appointed and confirmed, and really speeches in the political campaigns now on in liamentary inquiry," which is often, and he seems to cleave the air with his erudition on this subject. Then the stenographers loaf and

The Senate now in session is markedly a Senate of whiskers. Of late years the change L. Demorest; Treas., E. Alexander. The has been growing from smooth faces to those Convention adjourned to meet next year in | with "birsute adornments," until there are Meriden, Conn. Rev. D. K. Mason, of Buf- very few physiognomies among our statesmen like those of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, who were shaved every morning, and upon whom whiskers would have been deemed almost a of the Third Corps Union, which next May | disgrace. Of course, Senator Peffer would easily is to be held at Washington. Gen. Sickles take the prize, were one offered, for length of beard. His whiskers measure probably three narrow chest and twine themselves among the lower buttons of his vest, He fondles them as he thinks, and when he speaks he points his periods by running his hands up and down among them. They are believed to be excelled in length only by the notable speech made by Senator Allen recently.

Another notable thing is the prevalence of Ford's Theater disaster. The circular recites | cheek and chin has been changed for baldness of that the statement having appeared in the crown. Vice-President Stevenson is bald; likewise are Joe Hawley and Joe Blackburn, Sentor Butler combs his hairs to the front, while Senator Harris displays a beautifully-polished marble dome, only rivalled in whiteness by the correct any erroneous impressions that might | desert running from between Senator Hill's eyes to the back of his head.

Referring again to that speech of Senator Allen's, it will occupy about 70 columns in the Record. The manuscript contains 750 folios, or 75,000 words, making a pile of paper nearly wanting to return to the old Ford's Theater | three inches thick. It will appear just as building. Nevertheless, they put their names | soon as the thrilling journal which is to print it has the space to spare. By the way, some of the people in Colorado are sending Senator Allen a silver brick. The brick will weigh 40 ounces, and will not be thrown at his head, land who were born in the White House were as we fear some ruthless repealer advocates also girls. One of these girls, the grandchild | wish it would be, but will be duly presented to of a President, is now employed in one of the him as a recognition of his work in behalf of

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, and his daughter, sat in the diplomatic gallery Notwithstanding Mr. Webster of dictionary of the Senate last Monday. Coincidently, Sir fame to the contrary, and being an American Julian's double, the Ohio Representative, Mr. Houk, sat on the floor not 30 feet away. Mr. Houk has the same build, face, whiskers, and florid complexion. The resemblance is remark-

Mrs. Grant has determined to make her future home in Washington, and during her recent sojourn bere spent most of her time in house-hunting. Almost every available residence in the West End now vacant was offered for her consideration, through the offers of the various real estate agents, and it is safe to assert that she made an extensive examination of no less than 50 before leaving for New York with her daughter without coming to any definite conclusion in regard to a selection. However, Mrs. Grant reasserts her preference for Washington, and believes that she will yet find a residence satisfactory.

In the course of Mr. Stewart's speech in the Senate the other day a question was asked him or a suggestion made to him by Mr. Dolph, "That gives me a fresh idea," said Mr. Stewart, and now I will tell you all about it." "Oh, don't," said Mr. Dolph, imploringly, and amid laughter, "I will withdraw it," "Oh, no; I object to your withdrawing it," said Mr. Stewart, "I want to talk upon that point." And he diverged from the line of his remarks and went on to reply to Mr. Dolph, who soon abandoned his seat and withdrew to a cloak-

It is not easy to pick out a one-legged man nowadays. The art of artificial limb-making has reached such a high state that the old cork William McGarrahan's hopes were again and wooden legs are rarely seen, and men deroused to expectancy one day last week, when | prived of a limb or two may buy new appen-

dages, and, after a brief practice in the privacy of their own households, sally forth new-made men, as it were. Of course the Senate of the United States at all times holds on its rolls the names of distinguished men who, for one reason or another, usually wounds received in line of action during the civil war, have now but one leg. There are three there at present, and two of them are adepts in managing their artificial assisters in locomotion. Comrade Henderson, the Dubuque veteran, manages so well that people form his acquaintance and see him around for weeks before they know that he is not all flesh and bones. Butler, of South Carolina, carries a cane, and moves with some deliberation, but there is little or no stiffness in his gait. Notwithstanding the success of his associates similarly affected, Senator Berry, of Arkausas, cannot be persuaded to try a patent leg. He still clings to his crutches, notwithstanding that they have failed him more than once and sent him headlong down the Capitol stairs.

NO COMPROMISE. The Administration Stands Firm for Uncon-

ditional Repeal. After all the trouble taken by the steering committee on the Democratic side of the Senate to prepare and submit for signature their compromise measure, and after a success in securing signatures that were significant enough to have warranted the prediction of a speedy settlement of the silver question, the stated emphatically that they would have nothing to do with it, that unconditional re-

notwithstanding. Senators Lindsay, Palmer, Smith, of New Jersey; Gordon, Gray, White, and Camden, known as warm friends of the Administration, refused to be a party to the compromise when they were informed that it did not meet with the wishes of the President. It seems that these gentlemen signed the compromise paper under a misapprehension. They say that they were led to believe when they attached their signatures to the document that the plan met with the full approval of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Administration stands to-day where it has stood all along, on the line of the President's message calling Congress together, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. The Senate was stampeded Monday by the authoritative statement coming from an official, not a member of the Cabinet, to the effect above stated. It threw the whole Democratic side in a flutter, and those who were sure on Saturday that they were on the verge of the adoption of a conservative financial measure found themselves on uncertain ground. It was learned later in the day that the Secretary himself penned the statement and sent it by the First Assistant Postmaster-General to the offices of the press associations. So the Democrats abandoned their scheme of compromise as a party measure, and the silver Senators reorganized their lines, this time with the assistance of a number of Democrats. The fight is be, and that inspection ought to take place on more bitter than ever, but the repealers declare that it is very near the end; that less than a fortnight at the most will see them triumph-

GEN. SICKLES'S PAY. The officials of the War Department will not pass on the case of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and will pay him his salary as a Major-General on the Retired List, regardless of the fact that he is also drawing a salary as a member of

The payment has been made, and its allowance or disallowance will devolve on the Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller, who will pass on the accounts of the Paymaster who made the payment. While making no pretense at a decision in the matter, Gen. Smith is inclined to the belief that, as retired officers render no service, but are pensioned for previous services, they do not hold an "office" within the meaning of the constitutional pro-

In the case of Gen. Sickles, inasmuch as the House of Representatives, with full knowledge of the situation, established his eligibility for membership, the Paymaster-General thinks it is not for him to say that Gen. Sickles has forfeited his right to pay as a retired officer of the Army.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Alice Fletcher, the ethnologist, who has made a study of the Omahas and other Indian tribes for the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, has been paid the highest price of any woman employed by the Government. As a Special Agent of the Indian Bureau she drew a salary feet. Seated in his chair they flow over his and \$8 a day for her expenses while making purposes, in connection with the work of the the allotment of lands to the Nez-Perces, and the other tribes given individual holdings or support.

The date finally set for the lanching of the United States warship Oregon has arrived. Miss Daisy Ainsworth, daughter of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, will christen the vessel. Miss Ainsworth is a brunet, a belle in the society of three cities, and a devoted worker among the poor. She was born in Oregon 25 years ago, and went to Oakland with her father when he baldness in the upper chamber. Baldness of transferred many of his business interests to

> George Porth, of Wisconsin, who was appointed Reading Clerk of the Senate with the change of party domination in that body, will shortly resign his place. He has been notified that he will be appointed Postmaster of Mil-

The friends of Col. Robert Christy are urging his appointment as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in the event of a change in that office. He is very strongly indersed for the position by leading Democrats of the Distention of the President by prominent Democratic Senators. It is said on excellent authority that District Attorney Birney will not be disturbed for several months yet.

TO EXPEDITE PENSION CLAIMS. Acting Commissioner of Pensions Murphy last week issued the following order: "From and after this date no claim shall be submitted to the Board of Review without having attached thereto a separate face-brief for each class of claim involved, and action in each class shall be on the face-brief especially prepared therefor. This order shall not be construed to prevent the adjudication of claims now awaiting action before the Board of Review." This order is understood to be issued to expedite and simplify the working methods of the Pension

MANY WAR CLAIMS.

many of his Tennessee constituents sums ranging from a few dollars up to \$55,000.



## THE BEST EMERGENCY MEDICINE

FOR THE CURE OF Croup, Whooping Cough. LaGrippe, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis. Hoarseness, Loss of Voice. AND THE VARIOUS

Throat and Lung Troubles Threatening Every Household. Prompt to act, sure to cure A PROBABLE SUSPENSION.

Gen. John Palmer, Past Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R., May Lose His Pension. It is understood that the Pension Bureau is paying special attention to the case of Gen. John Palmer, with a view to suspending him, and either eventually dropping his name from the rolls or making a large reduction in the pension he now receives. It is claimed that Mr. Palmer can ride a

horse as well as ever, and that if he ever had an injury to his spine it has disappeared. Mr. Palmer was originally pensioned on Oct. 3, 1875, at \$17 per month, to receive that sum from April 27, 1874. Arrears were granted him at the rate of \$12.75 from July 4, 1865, and \$17 from July 4, 1870, on July 3, 1879. Mr. Palmer, however, was not satisfied with

the pension he was receiving and applied for an | Mills. increase in 1888, but it was not granted. A reissue was made in 1889 to correct the rate and allow an increase of \$17 from July 4, 1865; \$18 from May 6, 1874; \$24 from May 3, 1883, and \$30 from May 1, 1889. The insinuation having been made that Gen.

sions, the Corporal was approached on the subject, and made this statement: "I emphatically deny that Mr. Palmer's case was railroaded through the Pension Bureau in 24 hours. Full and careful consideration was given both Gen. Palmer's and Judge Long's claims, and careful attention was paid to the

testimony. "I may have given orders to rerate Gen. Palmer's pension that I naturally would not make in Judge Long's case, for the reason that I never knew that such a man as Judge Long President and the Secretary of the Treasury existed prior to the filing of his application for a rerating. Palmer I had known since 1867, and, being acquainted with the trouble and its peal was the word, and unconditional repeal it origin, took more interest in his claim. I have must be, Democratic differences to the contrary traveled and slept with Palmer, and have often witnessed the agony he has endured from his

> "Palmer has spent thousands of dollarsmore than he has ever received from the Government by a good deal-in the attempt to get rid of the injury with which he is suffering. He has submitted to operations in the European cities, and on one occasion allowed his spine to be burnt in the hope that a cure would

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION. A bill to restrict immigration is under consideration by the House Committee on the Judiciary, and Representative Wm. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the author of the measure, is hopeful of a favorable report.

Col. Stone declares that the act of 1891 has not accomplished its intended purposes, and that he does not believe in leaving the execution of the law to the steamship companies, any more than he would leave the collection of internal revenue to the distilleries and

He thinks it rather remarkable that out of an immigration of hundreds of thousands during a year, only 481 immigrants were returned to their ports of departure for inability to support themselves. He is disposed to think throwing the work of inspection upon the steamship companies makes the work of the Federal on the other side instead of after the arrival of the immigrants in this country.

The pending bill is similar to one introduced by Col. Stone in the last Congress, and requires an application for a permit to come to this country to be made to a consular officer. who is to give a hearing to the applicant as to his fitness to come to the United States and take care of himself.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo has written a letter to Commander Miller, of the New York Naval Reserve, saying that the Navy Department has no intention of reflecting on the efficiency of the Naval militia, and that arrangements are being made for the equipment of a large and commodious ship with proper armament for the special use in the annual cruises of the Naval Reserve of the various States. On the important topic of coast defenses, Gen. Howard, commanding the Military Department of the East, says: "Liberal appropriations have already been made sufficient to make a beginning in the proper protection of our harbors, so many of which are in this De-

partment. The rapid development of the Navy and the encouragement of the Naval Reserves have placed that branch of the service considerably ahead of the permanent works on this coast. This is doubtless for the best, but it may be remembered that the Navy's work in case of war is rather in the offensive than the defensive establishment; so that for the defensive purposes of permanent works the seacoast batteries, including mortar shells and other projectiles, and all the modern torpedo preparations, must be kept in mind. There has been a good beginning, but I urge for these Engineer and Ordnance Corps, the most liberal

Secretary Herbert has sent to Senator Mc-Pherson and Representative Amos J. Cummings letters from Hon. Thomas D. Porter, United States Minister to Chile, recommending that Congress make provision for a suitable monument to be erected in a cemetery at Valparaiso over the graves of the sailors who were killed in the battle between Capt. Porter's ship Essex and British men-of-war in 1814.

The annual report of Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, shows that during the year there were 13 courts-martial ordered for the trial of commissioned officers and 86 for the trial of enlisted men. The offenses for which these courts were ordered embraced nearly every violation of the Rules and Regulations, and the findings of the courts important matters touched upon in the report is | the Senate. in regard to the inequality of punishment resulting from suspension of officers from duty. It is suggested that courts-martial, in the case trict. The matter has been brought to the at- of an officer found guilty of an offense for which greater punishment is not deemed necessary, should, instead of suspending him from duty, sentence the accused to be reduced a certain number of files, or to retain his present number on the list until he shall have lost a certain number of files in his grade.

Regarding the Indian soldier experiment Gen. Schofield says in his report that the enlistment of Indians in the Army and their organization into companies attached to the Regular regiments appear thus far to have accomplished in a very satisfactory manner the principal objects contemplated in that policy; also, he advises that the term of enlistment in the Regular service in this country be reduced from five to three years, and that the legal restriction upon re-enlistment be removed, so that the War Department may be at liberty to continue in service those enlisted men whose services are found to be valuable.

The official report of Capt. G. W. Sumner. batch of 101 war claim bills, in which he pro- at the Navy Department, and it shows that the tween the two members, in which each de vessel has demonstrated that she will be one of the best vessels of the new Navy. . The addition of the Sponson armor has stiffened the vessel somewhat, but she ran smoothly and evenly, and hardly needed a rudder. "It appears," says Capt. Sumuer, "as though the ship might run for days at a time under natural draught at the rate of 20 knots an hour with good coal, and in moderate weather." The officially calculated speed developed on the run was 21.24 knots for 50 minutes, and 21.80 knots for 45 minutes; mean speed 21.04 knots.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICE. Mr. Cogswell has introduced in the House a bill providing that all officers of the Navy now on the Active List below the grade of Captain, who served in the war of the rebellion for four years as officer or private, may, upon completion of 30 years' service as an officer of the United States, he placed on the Retired List with rank and pay of the next higher grade.

A Union Legion Address.

At a regular meeting of Encampment 47, U. V. L., of Williamsport, Pa., an a iress on the minority. pension question was unanimously adopted. The address was sent to W. H. Tucker, the National Commander of the Order, and he heart- and the repeal bill was at 4:10 p. m. laid before ily approved it. After reviewing the whole the Senate. situation it concludes as follows:

"We are interested in the question, we have a right to be, and demand a hearing. We insist | and nays, it shall appear to the Chair, on rethat the pension laws are not equal. We insist. as our National Encampment has declared year after year, that there can be no equality except | shall call by name upon Senators present who in the passage of a per diem service pension

"We simply ask for justice and equality under the pension laws. This cannot be while men who received hundreds of dollars in bounty are upon equality with those that received none."

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 3.

CONGRESS.

the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17. In the Senate, as soon as the journal was read objection to it was made by Mr. Dolph (Ore., R.), because one of the roll-calls did not show the presence of two Senators-Kyle and Allen-although they were in the Chamber. A discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Hoar, Hill, Morgan, Gray, Sherman, Call, and

Mr. Sherman's was the speech of the day. Mr. Sherman spoke, as he himself said, neither in repeach nor anger. It was the appealing tones that gave his speech its power-its convincing earnestness, its lack of rancor, its sober truth that gave it weight. He predicted that Palmer's pension was improperly allowed by the rules would have to be changed, since they Corporal Tanner when Commissioner of Penhad been made the instrument of a revolutionary minority. Never before had he seen such obstruction in the Senate, never before the force bill had he known of a measure which failed, after due deliberation, to come to a vote. The Republicans had remained steadfast to the President, although under no obligation to him, and now the time had come when the Democrats must take the responsibility.

"They say that they cannot agree. They must agree," thundered Mr. Sherman, drawing himself to his full hight and pointing his quivering finger to the Democratic side, "or else

surrender their political power!" Then Mr. Sherman pointed out other needed egislation, waiting on the disposal of the silver bill, and concluded:

"We must decide this silver question one way or the other. If you, looking the Democrats in the face, cannot do it, then retire from the Senate Chamber and we will fix it on this side, and do the best we can with our silver friends who belong to us, who are blood of our blood and bone of our bone. But yours is the proper duty, and, therefore, I beg of you, not in reproach or anger, to perform it. You have the supreme honor of being able to settle this question now, and you ought to do it."

Without disposing of the question under discussion, the Senate took a recess until 10 o'clock

In the House the members were slow in getting to work, but finally considered a bill dispensing with proof as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension-roll by persons who are otherwise entitled to pension. The bill was passed after having been amended so as not to apply to pension claimants, but only to bounty-land claimants. The House then, after a brief debate, passed

the bill for the better control of National banks.



It provides that no National Banking Association shall make any loan to its President, its Vice-President, its Cashier, directors, or any of its clerks, tellers, book-keepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ until the proposition to make such a loan, stating the amount, terms, and security offered therefor, shall have been submitted in writing by the person desiring the same to a meeting of the Board of Directors of such Banking Association, or of the Executive Committee of such Board, if any, and accepted and approved by a majority of those present constituting a quorum, but only to the amount now allowed by

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill relative to public printing and binding. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

In the Senate the discussion was renewed on the subject of the correctness of the journal. | finished business. Yesterday, at the expiration Mr. Morgan (Ala., D.) opened it, and incidentally devoted much of his speech to an attack | to find a quorum, and the effort will be conon Mr. Hill. Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours, | tinued to-day. At the close of the speech Mr. Dolph's motion to amend the journal was laid on the table. Mr. Teller, however, kept alive the subject, and drifted into a discussion of the rights of the minority to obstruct legislation. He incidentally attacked the President for usurpation, as he called it, in making known in his letter to Gov. bill was placed on its passage. The vote re-Northen, of Georgia, his dissatisfaction with sulted—yeas, 70; nays, 3. Mr. Beltzhoover imposed all punishments. One of the most Northen, of Georgia, his dissatisfaction with A colloquy followed between Mr. Daniel and

Mr. Mills. The Senate at 5:15 took a recess until

m. to-morrow. In the House there was passed a bill amending the Revised Statutes relating to clerks' fees, semi-annual returns of fees by District Attorneys, Marshals and clerks, Commissioners' fees, and to offenders against the United States; establishing a uniform fee for naturalization of aliens by United States Circuit and District | to be held here within nine months, between Courts; preventing the abuse of judicial process; providing that the defendant, when ar- | and South America, Hayti, and San Domingo, rested for violation of United States laws, shall | for the adoption of a common silver coin, to be be taken before the nearest officer qualified to give the defendant a hearing. The bill was passed.

Mr. Geary called up and added an amendment to the New York and New Jersey bridge

When the amendment had been read Mr. Warner (N. Y., D.) rushed up to the Clerk's desk, and after an examination of the manu- here. Senator Jones spoke for two hours and a script, declared excitedly that a certain portion | half, but there was comparatively little attenwhich he had written with his own hand, and I tion paid to his remarks. U. S. N., who witnessed the preliminary trial which had been agreed to by Mr. Geary, had Senator Teller spoke, asserting that if uncon-Congressman Patterson has introduced a trip of the new cruiser Columbia, was received been torn off. A hot discussion followed beditional repeal should pass the price of wheat, clared that the other did not tell the truth. The firmness of the Speaker probably prevented a personal encounter.

Both Mr. Warner's and Mr. Geary's amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed without division. The remainder of the day was consumed in

THURSDAY, OCT. 19. In the Senate, the Vice-President was about to lay before the Senate certain House bills received, but was interrupted by Mr. Stewart,

who made the point of order that no business was in order until the journal of last Monday

ordered the bills read. Mr. Quay gave notice of an amendment to the repeal bill, providing that the act shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1896. The discussion of the last two days was again

taken up, centering mainly on the rights of the The journal of Monday was approved, Mr

Teller having withdrawn his motion to amend, Mr. Manderson offered an amendment to the rules providing that when, upon a vote by yeas capitulation and before the announcement of

have not voted to vote, and shall direct the Secretary to add the names of Senators not who may or may not have been excused from voting, and to enter them on the journal. Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in continustion of the speech begun by him last week, but took a recess until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

mittee on Rules, reported resolution making the bankruptcy bill a continuing special order for next Monday, the bill to be considered in the House or in Committee of the Whole, as the rules of the House may determine. There was some objection made to the latter part of the resolution, and Mr. Outhwaite modified it so as to provide that the bill should be

In the House, Mr. Outhwaite, from the Com-

considered in Committee of the Whole.

The resolution, as modified, was agreed to. The House resumed the consideration of the printing bill. Without disposing of the bill the House suspended public business and proceeded to pay its tribute of respect to the memory of the late Wm. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania. Eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. Reilly, C. W. Stone, Breckinridge (Ark.), Bingham, Springer, Dockery, Brosius, Wilson (W. Va.), Sayers, McAleer, Wolverton and Erdman, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House at 3:45 adjourned.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution to amend the rules, saying that it was practically the proposition heretofore presented by Mr. Hill. It went over until to-morrow. It provides that whenever a bill or resolution is pending as unfinished business, and has been debated 30 days, it shall be in order for any Senator, at any time, to make a motion to fix the time for taking the vote. This motion is not to be amendable or debatable, and is to be put immediately, and if agreed to by a majority of all the members of the Senate, the vote on the bill or resolution is to be had at the time fixed | # Mention The National Tribune. in the motion, without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent. And no motion of any kind is to be entertained during the pendency of the motion to fix a time or at the time fixed, until the bill or resolution is finally voted upon.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, proceeded to Executive business. During the Executive session considerable discussion was indulged in before the nomination of Mr. Van Alen as Ambassador to Italy was confirmed. The debate was good-natured enough, but there was a great deal said about

dudes," "mugwumps," and such things.

Other nominations were confirmed without discussion. Mr. Peffer rose to continue his speech after the Executive session was ended. Mr. Peffer has already been speaking at intervals for a week. He talked mostly to empty seats and galleries, and made some wild intimations as to terrible things happening if there was an attempt made to enforce closure by going outside of the rules to do it, and hinted at a dire fate awaiting the presiding officer who should put such a question to vote under such conditions. Turning toward the Vice-President's chair he cried, "Let no Cesar come into this body, and then there will be no need of a Brutus." At another point he declared that "if we defeat the 'holy' or rather 'unholy alliance' of the Administration with Wall street this struggle

At the end of two hours Mr. Peffer yielded at 5 p. m. to a motion for recess.

will become memorable in history, for the

Senate of the United States will have shown it-

self to be the last refuge of constitutional lib-

In the House, Mr. Sayers, from the Commite on Appropriations, reported an urgent deficiency bill, which was pessed. It appropriates \$127,500 for the pay of janitors and other custodians in the Treasury Department; \$200,000 to pay clerks of the members, and \$10,000 for the repair of the District Reform School.

Mr. Broderick (Kan., R.) introduced a bill increasing to \$15 a month the pensions of soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows. After certain routine business, the House resumed consideration of the public printing bill. Pending debate on an amendment, the Committee of the Whole arose, and at 4:50 adjourned.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

In the Senate, as soon as a quorum of Senators was obtained, which was at 10:20 a. m., the silver-purchase repeal bill was taken up, and Mr. Peffer continued the speech in opposition to it which he began last week, and of which to-day's installment was the fifth. The closure rule was not taken up, because (this being still the legislative day of Tuesday last) there was no morning hour. If there had been a morning hour the resolution would have been (in the regular order of business) laid before the Senate. It might have been taken up, also, on motion; but no such motion

was made. Mr. Peffer having yielded the floor temporarily, the House joint resolution for the restoration of the personal property of the Mormon Church in Utah (now in the hands of a receiver-about \$300,000 in bonds) to the church for charitable uses was reported back from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Teller with an amendment.

Mr. Peffer resumed the floor and went on with his speech. He closed his speech at 1:20. Mr. Jones (Nev., R.) proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him last week, this being the third install-

In the House, the bill to submit the famous McGarrahan claim to the Rancho Panoche Grande to the Court of Private Land Claims for investigation and finding came up as unof the morning hour, tellers were endeavoring

The consideration of the bill to reorganize the system of public printing and distribution of documents was resumed.

The reading of the bill having been completed, the House agreed to the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, and the raised the point of no quorum, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The call resultedyeas, 132; nays, 8. No quorum appearing, on motion of Mr. Richardson, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, OCT. 23. In the Senate, routine proceedings were with-

out interest. Senator Stewart gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment proposing a conference, delegates of the United States, Mexico, Central legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of the countries represented in the conference.

Senator Jones continued his speech, pointing out how the creditor classes of Great Britain had reduced their artisan classes to a helpless and pitiable condition, and asserting that the same fate was proposed for the artisan classes

otton, and other staple At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess.

In the House, the Oates bankruptcy bill, which is the lineal descendant of the Torrey bill, oc cupied most of the attention of the House, eliciting speeches from its author and Representatives Stone and Sibley, of Pennsylvania. consideration of the printing bill, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock without disposing the disposition of certain funds of the Mormon Church was reported with a Senate amendment directing how the money, amounting to \$237,-000, shall be disposed of for charitable purposes. The amendment was concurred in.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Waugh providing that when written charges are preferred against a pensioner or an applicant for a pension the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish a copy of such charges to the person interested. had been disposed of. But the Vice-President | It also provides that charges to receive consideration must be signed. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The printing bill was taken up, the previous question having been ordered on its passage. The yeas and nays were called, resulting in 167 yeas and 17 nays. At 3:40 the House adjourned.

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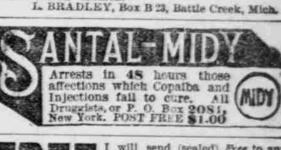
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